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OPEC Bal.-of-Pmts. Trends, 1975: Midyear App.

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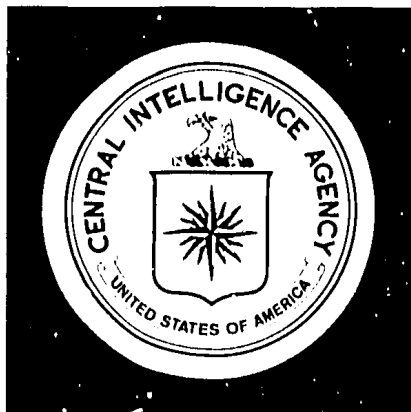
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Intelligence Memorandum

OPEC Balance-of-Payments Trends, 1975:

A Midyear Appraisal

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OPEC Balance-of-Payments
Trends, 1975:
A Midyear Appraisal

The OPEC current account surplus will total about \$49 billion this year, down from \$73 billion in 1974 (see Table 1). The decline is due primarily to a drop in oil earnings of about \$7 billion and to a growth in imports of about \$18 billion.

Table 1

OPEC Countries: Balance of Payments¹

	Billion US \$					
	Current Account Balance		Capital Account Balance		Change in Official Foreign Assets ²	
	1974	Projected 1975	1974	Projected 1975	1974	Projected 1975
Total OPEC	73.0	48.8	-21.0	-8.4	-52.0	-40.4
Saudi Arabia	25.2	21.8	-9.1	-3.1	-16.1	-18.7
Iran	13.4	8.8	-5.2	-3.4	-8.2	-5.4
Kuwait	7.2	6.3	-1.2	-0.4	-6.0	-5.9
United Arab Emirates	5.8	5.3	-0.3	-0.7	-5.5	-4.6
Iraq	3.6	3.6	-1.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8
Nigeria	6.1	1.6	-0.9	-0.2	-5.2	-1.4
Venezuela	5.0	1.8	-0.4	0.5	-4.6	-2.3
Qatar	1.6	1.1	-0.4	0.1	-1.2	-1.2
Libya	2.6	0.7	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	0.8
Ecuador	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Indonesia	1.7	0.1	-1.0	0	-0.7	-0.1
Algeria	0.9	-2.0	-0.4	1.9	-0.5	0.1

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

2. We define reserve assets to include bank deposits, government securities, gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), and IMF position. In some cases this may differ from the definition used by individual OPEC members in their reporting of holdings to the IMF. Nonreserve assets consist primarily of corporate bonds, loans, equities, and real estate. A negative value indicates an increase in holdings of foreign assets.

Note: Comments and queries regarding this memorandum are welcome. They may be directed to [REDACTED] of the Office of Economic Research, Code 143, Extension 7717.

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We expect this year's combined surplus to average roughly \$11 billion in the first three quarters, and to jump to \$16 billion in the fourth quarter because

- international oil prices will probably rise by \$1.50 per barrel on 1 October, and
- the volume of oil shipments will rise 2.5-3 million barrels per day, the result of seasonal factors and the beginning of recovery from the world recession.

The fall in the 1975 current account surplus will be partly offset by a reduction in the capital account deficit from \$21 billion in 1974 to \$8 billion. The massive price increases in 1973/74 resulted in a \$13 billion increase in credits outstanding to oil companies last year because of the lag between liftings and payment for oil. Such additional credits to oil companies will total only \$3 billion this year.

These current and capital account developments will result in a buildup in foreign official assets by OPEC members of approximately \$40 billion in 1975, compared with \$52 billion last year.

OPEC wealth is becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few major producers. Last year Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Kuwait accounted for almost 60% of OPEC foreign assets. This year the three will accumulate nearly 75% of the total. Algeria, Ecuador, and Indonesia will, on the other hand, be large net borrowers.

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DISCUSSION

Current Account Developments, 1974

1. The quadrupling of oil prices dramatically altered OPEC's payments balance in 1974.* Export earnings jumped to \$120 billion from roughly \$30 billion a year before, resulting in an aggregate OPEC current account surplus of \$73 billion (see Table 2). The surplus peaked at \$20.8 billion in the first quarter and declined steadily thereafter because

- imports doubled from the first to the fourth quarter while exports remained flat as demand for oil stagnated, and
- payments for freight and insurance, other services, and profit repatriation outpaced the growth in investment income.

Current Account Developments, 1975

2. We estimate that the OPEC current account surplus will decline by 30%, to about \$49 billion in 1975. In the first three quarters the surplus will average roughly \$11 billion. This rate is \$5 billion below the fourth quarter 1974 level, primarily because of lower oil earnings, which in turn were caused by

- depressed economic activity in the major industrial countries,
- a mild winter in Europe and North America,
- consumer resistance to higher oil prices, and
- a stock rundown by oil concessionaires.

The surplus is expected to increase to \$16 billion in the fourth quarter as oil earnings perk up.

* OPEC members include Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Figures for Gabon, who acquired full membership in OPEC on 1 June 1975, are not included in this memorandum. For a discussion of the assumptions used in projecting OPEC balance of payments, see Appendix A, and for tables presenting detailed information on OPEC countries, see Appendix B.

Table 2
OPEC Countries: Current Account Trends¹

	Billion US \$									
	1974				Projected 1975				Projected	
	1st Qtr	2d Qtr	3d Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2d Qtr	3d Qtr	4th Qtr	1974	1975
Current account balance	20.8	19.9	16.4	15.9	10.2	9.9	12.4	16.3	73.0	48.8
Trade balance	23.5	22.8	19.4	18.7	13.5	12.3	14.7	18.7	84.4	59.3
Exports	29.8	30.9	28.9	30.6	26.1	26.1	28.2	32.9	120.2	115.3
Oil	28.3	29.4	27.3	29.0	24.5	24.5	26.6	31.3	114.0	106.9
Non-oil	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.4
Imports	-6.3	-8.1	-9.5	-11.9	-12.6	-13.7	-13.5	-14.2	-35.8	-54.0
Net services and private transfers	-2.0	-2.2	-2.2	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9	-1.9	-8.4	-7.9
Freight and insurance	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-4.3	-6.5
Investment income										
receipts	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.9	7.7
Profit repatriation	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-3.1	-3.0
Other services	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-4.9	-6.2
Grant assistance (net)	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-3.0	-2.6

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

Exports

3. OPEC oil export earnings, after stagnating for almost seven months, should pick up sharply in late summer. Demand will increase as the industrialized countries begin to come out of their economic slump and with the seasonal increase in consumption. The upswing in demand will almost certainly be accompanied by an oil price increase on 1 October. We now believe that the cartel will raise prices \$1.50 per barrel. A price hike of that size would boost earnings by \$3.8 billion, to more than \$31 billion in the fourth quarter, up about 25% over the average level of the preceeding nine months. Despite the expected yearend surge, we calculate that oil revenues will still fall short of the 1974 level by \$7 billion. Products other than oil account for only about 5% of total OPEC exports.

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Imports

4. OPEC imports will continue to rise in 1975. We estimate that imports grew at about 7% a quarter through the first half and will slow to about 2% a quarter in the second half. The slowdown will result from

- lower inflation rates in internationally traded goods;
- seasonal declines in imports, especially in Algeria and Venezuela and, to a lesser extent, in Libya;
- the expected imposition of import controls by Indonesia and their possible reimposition by Iraq; and
- port bottlenecks in a few OPEC states -- particularly Iran, where a major fire struck the principal port of Khorramshahr in late July.

5. For the year as a whole, imports will probably reach \$54 billion -- about 50% above the 1974 level (see Table 3). If so, the volume of imports will have risen 35% above 1974. Import prices in this case will have increased only half as fast as last year -- 12% versus 30% in 1974.

Table 3

OPEC Countries: Imports and Changes in Price, Volume, and Value

	Imports (Billion US \$)		Change Anticipated in Imports (Percent)		
	1974	1975	Price	Volume	Value
Total OPEC	35.8	54.0	12	35	51
Algeria	3.7	6.0	12	45	62
Ecuador	0.8	1.1	12	23	38
Indonesia	3.9	4.7	12	8	21
Iran	7.2	10.8	12	34	50
Iraq	2.6	4.8	12	65	85
Kuwait	1.8	2.5	12	24	39
Libya	3.1	4.8	12	38	55
Nigeria	2.7	5.3	12	75	96
Qatar	0.3	0.5	12	49	67
Saudi Arabia	3.6	5.0	12	24	39
United Arab Emirates	1.4	2.2	12	40	57
Venezuela	4.7	6.3	12	20	34

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6. The trends in imports in individual OPEC countries differ greatly:

Two producers - *Iraq* and *Nigeria* - are expected to register annual volume increases of more than 50%. The rapid rise in Iraqi imports reflects the elimination of many import restrictions in late 1974, while the Nigerian increase is largely the result of growing development expenditures.

Five producers - *Algeria*, *Iran*, *Libya*, *Qatar*, and the *UAE* - should experience growth in import volume of over 25% this year. The Algerian increase is primarily due to continuing large food imports. The rapid rise in *Qatar* and the *UAE* is due to low import levels in 1974.

The remaining five will experience increases of between 8% and 24%. *Ecuador* and *Indonesia* are constrained by balance-of-payments considerations while absorptive capacity in *Kuwait* and *Saudi Arabia* will hold down import growth.

Services and Transfers

7. We expect a slight drop in the OPEC net services deficit compared with last year. A \$3.8 billion rise in investment income will more than offset the \$2.2 billion increase in freight and insurance charges as well as the additional \$1.3 billion in other service outflows.

Aid

8. Grant assistance is expected to decline in 1975 as producers rely more on concessionary loans to help LDCs. Quarterly disbursements are expected to fall to roughly half of the 1974 level except in the first quarter when unusually large transfers were made by major Arab producers to frontline Middle East countries.

Capital Account Developments

9. In 1974, net capital outflows from OPEC totaled \$21 billion (see Table 4). Over 60% of this outflow represented credits to oil concessionaries. As a result of the oil price hike and the continuation of the traditional 2-3 month

Table 4

OPEC Countries: Capital Account

	Billion US \$	
	1974	Projected 1975
Capital account balance	-21.0	-8.4
Change in accrued oil earnings	-12.7	-2.9
Concessionary loans	-0.7	-3.4
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-3.0	-2.7
Nationalization compensation	-0.7	-0.3
Loan receipts	1.8	5.0
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-5.7	-4.1

lag between shipments of and payments for oil, oil company indebtedness to OPEC countries increased by almost \$13 billion. Official foreign assets – the difference between the current account surplus and the net capital outflow – rose by \$52 billion. About \$42 billion went into official reserves while the remaining \$10 billion was channeled into nonreserve assets – primarily equities, real estate, and government-to-government loans.

10. Net capital outflows will fall to \$8 billion this year because credits to oil companies will amount to only about \$3 billion. The payments lag will delay the impact of the 1 October price increase. Producers will receive only about one-third of the additional earnings generated by higher prices, with the remainder being carried over to 1976.

11. Concessionary loans by OPEC members to LDCs, multinational institutions, and other OPEC countries are expected to increase to at least \$3 billion this year from less than \$1 billion in 1974.

Growing Concentration of Producer Wealth

12. The \$40 billion OPEC wealth will be distributed much less evenly in 1975 than in 1974. Several producers will be forced to become net borrowers during the year in order to maintain desired levels of foreign exchange reserves.

13. All OPEC producers enjoyed a rapid rise in their foreign official asset holdings last year. Only four producers – Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Libya – failed to at least double their foreign asset level. Of these, only Algeria and Indonesia had holdings equivalent to less than six months of 1974 imports (see Table 5). The three largest producers – Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Kuwait – accumulated almost 60% of OPEC foreign assets. Nigeria, the UAE, and Venezuela accounted for an additional 30%.

Table 5
OPEC Countries: Change in Official Foreign Assets¹

	Billion US \$	
	1974	Projected 1975 ²
Total OPEC	-52.0	-40.4
Algeria	-0.5	0.1
Ecuador	-0.1	0.1
Indonesia	-0.7	-0.1
Iran	-8.2	-5.4
Iraq	-2.4	-1.8
Kuwait	-6.0	-5.9
Libya	-1.5	0.8
Nigeria	-5.2	-1.4
Qatar	-1.2	-1.2
Saudi Arabia	-16.1	-18.7
United Arab Emirates	-5.5	-4.6
Venezuela	-4.6	-2.3

1. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

2. A negative value indicates an increase in holdings of foreign assets.

14. The financial positions of the oil producers are continuing to diverge. This year, several OPEC states will come under growing balance-of-payments pressure. Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Libya will have to draw down their foreign official assets as well as borrow substantial sums. If these producers wish to maintain reserves equivalent to about three months' worth of imports, they will be forced to obtain \$4 billion either on international markets or from more solvent OPEC states. At the same time, the Big Three producers will increase their share of OPEC's total wealth to about 75%.

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APPENDIX A

ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

In projecting OPEC balance-of-payments trends, we used the following assumptions and definitions.

Oil Exports

The data on 1974 and early 1975 export volume are production figures adjusted for domestic consumption. For the remaining months of 1975, the volume of oil exports was derived by estimating the Free World demand for OPEC oil. Since stock levels have been drawn down to their normal seasonal level, additional fourth-quarter consumer demand of 2.5 to 3 million barrels per day will be met by increasing OPEC production by that amount. Allocation among producers was based on existing knowledge of production plans.

Oil Earnings

In estimating OPEC oil earnings, the price of the average export grade or blend was used where possible. This price includes government take – tax, royalty, and participation earnings – as well as oil company profits and production costs. Oil prices were assumed to stay at their present level for the third quarter and to increase by \$1.50 in the fourth quarter. The impact in 1975 on a cash flow basis will be minimal because of the lag in oil payments.

Non-Oil Export Earnings

In projecting non-oil exports it was assumed, unless other information existed, that earnings would grow at their traditional rates. Two producers – Ecuador and Indonesia – are now expected to have little if any growth in non-oil exports this year, because of falling raw material prices. In Iran, revised country data indicate a similar development. For the cartel as a whole, non-oil exports were estimated to grow by only 3% this year. This small increase was not broken down by quarters since the actual trend within the year depends on seasonal variations, the export mix of individual producers, and other factors for which data are not readily available.

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Imports

Import growth through the first half of 1975 was based on trends in the most recent export data of the seven major OECD countries. Where country data series were incomplete, estimates were made by comparing available import growth rates and market shares. Projections for the remainder of the year were based on the estimated quarterly import trends of each individual OPEC producer. These estimates in turn took into account such factors as balance-of-payments constraints and likely producer response, the speed at which development plans are being implemented, the seasonal pattern of imports, port and other transport bottlenecks, and expected quarterly price increases in internationally traded goods which were assumed to equal 2% in the first quarter and 1% in all remaining quarters.

Freight and Insurance

The cost of moving goods from the port of foreign supplier to various OPEC countries normally ranges from 10% to 15% of the f.o.b. price. In this memorandum, we assumed that freight and insurance costs equaled 12% of the f.o.b. value of imports for each country.

Investment Income

We assumed that earnings on foreign investments were equal to 8% of the acquisition value of assets. Interest was compounded quarter by quarter on the basis of the average stock of foreign assets estimated to be held during the quarter.

Profit Repatriation

These outflows include repatriation of profits by foreign oil concessionaires and service payments to companies for operating government-owned fields. Profits repatriated in each period were assumed to equal the profits accrued on oil export sales and were included as part of the value of oil exports in the trade account.

Other Services

This category includes a wide range of flows including fees paid on foreign technology and services, interest payments on debts, inflows and outflows of private remittances, and service payments other than freight and insurance associated with merchandise imports. These estimated yearly service flows were allocated over the quarters in proportion to the quarterly distribution of imports.

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Change in Accrued Oil Earnings

Credits to oil concessionaires by OPEC governments were obtained by taking the difference between oil earnings and payments during each time period. The payments were estimated on the basis of schedules used by individual OPEC producers.

Other Balance-of-Payment Categories

Other current and capital account items (for 1974) are based on all data presently available. For the capital account, information was obtained from International Monetary Fund balance-of-payments data, OPEC country publications, and other open sources. Capital account projections for 1975 assume that (a) the producers with investable surpluses channel the same proportion of the funds into official foreign assets and (b) deficit members borrow the \$4 billion required to maintain foreign exchange reserves equal to three months' imports. Debt repayment projections were based on all known payments scheduled to be made in 1975. We assumed that no unusually large nationalization payments will be made during the year.

Tables 6-20 in Appendix B present detailed balance-of-payments estimates for OPEC as a whole and for individual OPEC members.

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APPENDIX B

DETAILED BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS TABLES

Because of rounding, components in Tables 6-20 may not add to the totals shown. Furthermore a zero indicates either that the entry was negligible or that adequate information did not exist for that category. A negative value for Change in official foreign assets indicates an increase in holding; a positive value implies a decline.

Table 6

OPEC Countries: Balance of Payments
1974

	Billion US \$
Current account balance	73.0
Trade balance	84.4
Exports	120.2
Oil	114.0
Non-oil	6.2
Imports	-35.8
Net services and private transfers	-8.4
Freight and insurance	-4.3
Investments income receipts	3.9
Profit repatriation	-3.1
Other services	-4.9
Grant assistance (net)	-3.0
Capital account balance	-21.0
Change in accrued oil earnings	-12.7
Concessionary loans	-0.7
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-3.0
Nationalization compensation	-0.7
Loan receipts	1.8
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-5.7
Change in official foreign assets	-52.0
Reserve assets	-41.6
Nonreserve assets	-10.4

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Table 7

**OPEC Countries: Balance of Payments
Preliminary First Quarter 1975**

	Billion US \$
Current account balance	10.2
Trade balance	13.5
Exports	26.1
Oil	24.5
Non-oil	1.6
Imports	-12.6
Net services and private transfers	-2.0
Freight and insurance	-1.5
Investments income receipts	1.7
Profit repatriation	-0.7
Other services	-1.5
Grant assistance (net)	-1.3
Capital account balance	-1.4
Change in accrued oil earnings	1.4
Concessionary loans	-0.2
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.2
Nationalization compensation	-0.1
Loan receipts	0.1
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-2.3
Change in official foreign assets	-8.8
Reserve assets	-7.1
Nonreserve assets	-1.7

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Table 8

OPEC Countries: Balance of Payments
Projected 1975

	Billion US \$
Current account balance	48.8
Trade balance	59.3
Exports	113.3
Oil	106.9
Non-oil	6.4
Imports	-54.0
Net services and private transfers	7.9
Freight and insurance	-6.5
Investments income receipts	7.7
Profit repatriation	-3.0
Other services	-6.2
Grant assistance (net)	-2.6
Capital account balance	-8.4
Change in accrued oil earnings	-2.9
Concessionary loans	-3.4
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-2.7
Nationalization compensation	-0.3
Loan receipts	5.0
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-4.1
Change in official foreign assets	-40.4
Reserve assets	-29.4
Nonreserve assets	-11.0

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Table 9

Algeria: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	0.9	-0.4	-2.0
Trade balance	1.4	-0.2	-1.1
Exports	5.1	1.1	4.9
Oil	4.5	1.0	4.2
Non-oil	0.6	0.2	0.7
Imports	-3.7	-1.3	-6.0
Net services and private transfers	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8
Freight and insurance	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
Investments income receipts	0.1	0	0
Profit repatriation	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	-0.1
Grant assistance (net)	-0.1	0	0
Capital account balance	-0.4	-0.2	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.4	0.1	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.7	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0.1	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	0.6	-0.3	
Change in official foreign assets	-0.5	0.6	
Reserve assets	-0.5	0.6	

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Table 10

Ecuador: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Trade balance	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Exports	1.1	0.2	1.0
Oil	0.5	0.1	0.5
Non-oil	0.6	0.1	0.5
Imports	-0.8	-0.3	-1.1
Net services and private transfers	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Freight and insurance	-0.1	0	-0.1
Investments income receipts	0	0	0
Profit repatriation	0	0	0
Other services	-0.3	0	-0.2
Grant assistance (net)	0	0	0
Capital account balance	0.2	0.1	
Change in accrued oil earnings	0	0	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	0	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	0.2	0.1	
Change in official foreign assets	-0.1	0	
Reserve assets	-0.1	0	

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Table 11

Indonesia: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	1.7	0	0.1
Trade balance	3.5	0.5	2.4
Exports	7.4	1.7	7.1
Oil	5.2	1.2	5.3
Non-oil	2.2	0.5	1.8
Imports	-3.9	-1.2	-4.7
Net services and private transfers	-2.0	-0.6	-2.3
Freight and insurance	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6
Investments income receipts	0.1	0	0.1
Profit repatriation	-1.1	-0.3	-1.2
Other services	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7
Grant assistance (net)	0.1	0	0.1
Capital account balance	-1.0	-0.3	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.5	0.1	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.1	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0.9	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-1.3	-0.4	
Change in official foreign assets	-0.7	0.3	
Reserve assets	-0.7	0.3	

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Table 12

Iran: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	13.4	2.0	8.8
Trade balance	14.8	2.4	10.3
Exports	22.0	5.2	21.1
Oil	21.3	5.0	20.4
Non-oil	0.7	0.2	0.7
Imports	-7.2	-2.8	-10.8
Net services and private transfers	-1.4	-0.4	-1.5
Freight and insurance	-0.9	-0.3	-1.3
Investments income receipts	0.4	0.2	1.1
Profit repatriation	-0.1	0	-0.1
Other services	-0.9	-0.3	-1.2
Grant assistance (net)	0	0	0
Capital account balance	-5.2	-1.9	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-2.4	-1.2	
Concessionary loans	-0.4	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-1.2	-0.2	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0.7	0.1	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-1.9	-0.6	
Change in official foreign assets	-8.2	-0.1	
Reserve assets	-7.1	0.1	
Nonreserve assets	-1.1	-0.2	

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Table 13

Iraq: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	3.6	0.5	3.6
Trade balance	4.1	0.7	4.2
Exports	6.7	1.9	9.0
Oil	6.6	1.8	8.8
Non-oil	0.1	0.1	0.2
Imports	-2.6	-1.2	-4.8
Net services and private transfers	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Freight and insurance	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
Investments income receipts	0.2	0.1	0.4
Profit repatriation	-0.1	0	-0.2
Other services	0	0	-0.1
Grant assistance (net)	-0.2	0	-0.2
Capital account balance	-1.2	-0.6	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.9	-0.3	
Concessionary loans	-0.1	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.1	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-0.1	-0.3	
Change in official foreign assets	-2.4	0.1	
Reserve assets	-1.7	0.1	
Nonreserve assets	-0.7	0	

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Table 14

Kuwait: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	7.2	1.3	6.3
Trade balance	7.4	1.5	6.1
Exports	9.2	2.1	8.6
Oil	8.9	2.0	8.2
Non-oil	0.3	0.1	0.4
Imports	-1.8	-0.6	-2.5
Not services and private transfers	0.4	0.2	0.8
Freight and insurance	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Investments income receipts	0.9	0.3	1.3
Profit repatriation	-0.2	0	-0.2
Other services	-0.1	0	-0.1
Grant assistance (net)	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Capital account balance	-1.2	-0.1	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-1.4	0.2	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.5	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	0.7	-0.3	
Change in official foreign assets	-6.0	-1.1	
Reserve assets	-4.3	-0.6	
Nonreserve assets	-1.7	-0.5	

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Table 15

Libya: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	2.6	-0.2	0.7
Trade balance	3.9	0	1.9
Exports	7.0	1.1	6.7
Oil	6.9	1.0	6.6
Non-oil	0.1	0	0.1
Imports	-3.1	-1.0	-4.8
Net services and private transfers	-1.1	-0.2	-1.2
Freight and insurance	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6
Investments income receipts	0.2	0.1	0.3
Profit repatriation	-0.1	0	-0.1
Other services	-0.8	-0.2	-0.8
Grant assistance (net)	-0.2	0	0
Capital account balance	-1.1	-0.4	
Change in accrued oil earnings	0.2	0.1	
Concessionary loans	0	-0.1	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.2	0	
Nationalization compensation	-0.2	-0.1	
Loan receipts	0.1	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-1.0	-0.4	
Change in official foreign assets	-1.5	0.6	
Reserve assets	-1.5	0.6	

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Table 16

Nigeria: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	6.1	0.6	1.6
Trade balance	7.1	0.9	2.8
Exports	9.8	2.1	8.1
Oil	9.1	1.8	7.2
Non-oil	0.7	0.2	0.9
Imports	-2.7	-1.2	-5.3
Net services and private transfers	-1.1	-0.3	-1.3
Freight and insurance	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
Investments income receipts	0.3	0.1	0.5
Profit repatriation	-0.2	0	-0.2
Other services	-0.8	-0.2	-1.0
Grant assistance (net)	0	0	0
Capital account balance	-0.9	-0.1	
Change in accrued oil earnings	0	0.1	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	0	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-0.9	-0.2	
Change in official foreign assets	-5.2	-0.5	
Reserve assets	-5.2	-0.5	

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Table 17

Qatar: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	1.6	0.3	1.1
Trade balance	1.7	0.4	1.2
Exports	2.0	0.5	1.7
Oil	2.0	0.5	1.7
Non-oil	0	0	0
Imports	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5
Net services and private transfers	0	0	0.1
Freight and insurance	0	0	-0.1
Investments income receipts	0.1	0	0.2
Profit repatriation	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0
Grant assistance (net)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Capital account balance	-0.4	0.1	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.4	0.1	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	0	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	0	0	
Change in official foreign assets	-1.2	-0.4	
Reserve assets	-1.1	-0.4	
Nonreserve assets	-0.1	0	

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Table 18

Saudi Arabia: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	25.2	4.5	21.8
Trade balance	27.8	5.3	23.0
Exports	31.4	6.6	28.0
Oil	31.4	6.6	28.0
Non-oil	0	0	0
Imports	-3.6	-1.2	-5.0
Net services and private transfers	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Freight and insurance	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6
Investments income receipts	1.0	0.5	2.4
Profit repatriation	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5
Other services	-1.1	-0.4	-1.5
Grant assistance (net)	-1.4	-0.7	-1.1
Capital account balance	-9.1	1.7	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-6.5	1.2	
Concessionary loans	-0.1	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	0	0	
Nationalization compensation	-0.5	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-2.0	0.4	
Change in official foreign assets	-16.1	-6.2	
Reserve assets	-11.9	-5.8	
Nonreserve assets	-4.2	-0.4	

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Table 19

United Arab Emirates: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	5.8	0.8	5.3
Trade balance	6.2	0.9	5.6
Exports	7.6	1.3	7.8
Oil	7.1	1.2	7.2
Non-oil	0.5	0.2	0.6
Imports	-1.4	-0.5	-2.2
Net services and private transfers	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Freight and insurance	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Investments income receipts	0.3	0.1	0.7
Profit repatriation	-0.1	0	-0.1
Other services	-0.1	0	-0.1
Grant assistance (net)	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5
Capital account balance	-0.3	0.3	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.1	0.4	
Concessionary loans	-0.1	-0.1	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	0	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	-0.1	0	
Change in official foreign assets	-5.5	-1.2	
Reserve assets	-3.0	-0.6	
Nonreserve assets	-2.5	-0.6	

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Table 20

Venezuela: Balance of Payments

	Billion US \$		
	1974	Preliminary 1st Qtr 1975	Projected 1975
Current account balance	5.0	0.8	1.8
Trade balance	6.1	1.1	3.0
Exports	10.8	2.4	9.3
Oil	10.4	2.3	8.8
Non-oil	0.4	0.1	0.5
Imports	-4.7	-1.3	-6.3
Net services and private transfers	-1.0	-0.2	-1.0
Freight and insurance	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8
Investments income receipts	0.3	0.1	0.6
Profit repatriation	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Other services	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4
Grant assistance (net)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Capital account balance	-0.4	0.1	
Change in accrued oil earnings	-0.3	0.5	
Concessionary loans	0	0	
Debt repayment and import prepayments	-0.2	0	
Nationalization compensation	0	0	
Loan receipts	0	0	
Net private investment and errors and omissions	0.1	-0.3	
Change in official foreign assets	-4.6	-0.9	
Reserve assets	-4.5	-0.9	
Nonreserve assets	-0.1	0	